Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Yes, Sir. The Agenda is issued a few days prior to the date of meeting. They expect all the Members to be present. One important Member who can help the Commission in arriving at a proper conclusions in a particular case is found to be absent. Therefore, in spite of the quorum, the Presiding Authority has the discretion to say that they adjourn that business not the whole agenda. Therefore, this proviso is necessary.

Secondly, I am very sorry to hear that the Public Service Commission meeting is compared to a Co-operative Society meeting or the meeting of some other local body. This is a Constitutional Authority, meeting there to make recommendations to Government and they must hear all views about the matters and then decide. The presence of other Members would be necessary in certain circumstances. Merely because there is a quorum of two, that cannot complete the work. What we say is, that if he is absent, they will defer the matter.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the words but the Presiding Officer may adjourn any business at a meeting if he is of opinion that it cannot conveniently be transacted owing to the non-attendance of any Member" shall be deleted.'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clauses 10 to 18. The question is:

"That clauses 10 to 18, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 18, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Title, Preamble and Clause 1. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Select Committee be passed."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Select Committee be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE SILKWORM AND COCOON (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL, 1959, AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Motion to consider.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Silkworm and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Silkworm and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

†Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, it is not necessary for me to make any elaborate argument in support of the Bill. The Bill has been improved a great deal by the Joint Select Committee and it is accepted by the Legislative Council and the whole Bill is now before this House. Sir, the main idea is that we should take all possible steps to see that good seed is supplied and make a provision also for the establishment of a cocoon market. With this I request the House to accept this Bill.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY (Chicknaikanahalli).—Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to say that the very purpose and object of this Bill is not fulfilled. After all, the purpose of this Bill is production and supply of good silk. It would have been better if the Hon'ble Minister, before introducing this Bill, had convened a seminar consisting of people who have returned from Japan and who are in Government service and who are in the field. Looking at the vast improvement in Japan, Italy and the conditions that are prevailing here, I think it is better that we should reconsider it and the Bill be withdrawn for the present.

Sir, Japan is one of the biggest silk producers in the world. The number of people who produce silk is only 475 and the investment is 40 or 50 lakhs of rupees. The entire field is controlled by 475 farms. If you look to the technical personnel, even after hundred years it is doubtful whether we could reach that standard or not. If you look at the rendetta, they will have one pound for 8 to 10 pounds. Here, for 18 to 20 pounds we can have one pound of silk. What is the difficulty in our way of dealing with things? We have got so many licensees who are not silk producers but who misuse their business. Government should centralise the industry. In Japan, they have got hundreds of seed races. It is necessary that we must copy much from that country because it is one of the worlds best silk producing countries. Neither in quality nor in quantity have we advanced. In the Bill there is a provision that one should have a licence to undertake silk production. But, what is the technical personnel he has, what is the machinery and what is the extent of land he possesses? All this should be considered before issuing a license. So, mere legislation does not help. Sir, no doubt, Government is doing so much for the improvement of this industry. Mysore is the biggest silk producing centre in India. But, what is the use? Even now, I think, it is necessary to arrange for a symposium and gather all the information and then they should take the aid of the technicians and then draft a Bill suited to this country. Then it would be quite apt.

4-30 P.M.

If you look to the number of seed producers, people will laugh at it. If any foreigner from Italy or Japan comes and asks you as to how many seed producers are here, and if you say 100, they will laugh at us. If you tell the number of places where we are having these seed producing centres, they will laugh at us. It is not merely to spend the money that the Government of India has given or the money from our exchequer that we are bringing this Bill. There is some aim and object and to achieve that we are bringing this Bill. I feel that the Government can now simply appoint all these producers as distributors of seeds. They are not fit to be seed producers. It is necessary that the Bill should be framed in such a way that it should lay down conditions as to whom licence could be issued. But no provision has been made in this Bill as to what kind of persons licence could be issued. If one can get a licence just because of favouritism or influence, I do not think that the purpose is served. How can a man from T. Narsipur go and distribute seeds in Kolar? Actually things are going on like that.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It was stopped.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Even then there was Seed Control Act.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Except in Kunigal area, it was not in force anywhere. We have no right to control it now.

†Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Even Acts are not implemented properly. Politics in each and every thing is a menace to our country and it should not be so. It is the technicians, it is the equipment and it is the proper arrangement and organisation that there will have to be developed. Therefore, I am of opinion that it does not matter even if the Government have to spend Rs. 50 lakhs because the Central Government is there to assist us. The industry is sure to develop provided there is an organised way of developing seeds. I have discussed this matter with so many people who have returned from Japan. They say; "what is the use if you simply pass legislation in the legislature? In what way can it help to improve the quality of the seeds?". Let the Minister openly say that with the existing seed growers, he can ever dream of or expect to develop the industry? He has got great enthusiasm to develop this industry. That is why he has taken that portfolio. Further, he also comes from an area where silk is produced. Being a person of such progressive attitude, he should determine to develop it. No matter, even if he gives up finance fortfolio and works only for this. But the only thing is that he should determine. In the last Budget Session, when Sri Venkatappa, one of the members of this House brought a resolution and it was discussed at length, the Hon'ble Minister said that he was going to bring in a Bill. Let him now say in all sincerity whether he can improve it by this Bill. Even in the financial memorandum we see, that every year we propose to spend Rs. 2,50,000 out of general revenues. What is the use of wasting that amount? Let the Hon'ble Minister select the best people in the Department and also invite those who have returned from Japan or Italy and ask them to draft a Bill. I say that this Bill is a scrap of paper.

Now, Sir, we have got so many factories also under the management of Government. I am sure that unless you improve the seeds, and silk worm, there is no question of your factories making profits. Every month, we are losing Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs from these factories. If you do not improve the quality of seeds, where is the question of making profit?

It is enough if your factories work on par and not lose Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs every year. When the case is such, Rs. 2,50,000 is nothing for our Government to invest. The Central Government is evincing so much interest for developing this industry specially in Mysore. After all, good seed is a thing that is of ut most importance in sericulture. Japan has got 1,000 varieties of seeds whereas you have got 20 or 22. Even in a small country like Mysore, the climate differs from place to place. We have got a type of climate in Kollegal different from Nilgiri and Sidlaghatta. The seed of Sidlaghatta may not suit Kollegal or the seed of Kollegal may not suit Kunigal. Therefore you have got to develop special varieties of species which suit special parts of the State. Thereby you can develop this industry. It is necessary, now if you want to develop this industry, to take back this Bill and re-draft it after taking the opinion of the experts. The Government are losing Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs from their silk industry. What is the good of incurring so much loss? You can develop any other industry with the amount you have invested in this industry. Whatever profits Government industries are making in other industries is balanced, by this silk industry. It is, therefore, necessary that the Minister should determine to improve this industry. I know he is capable of doing that. He should re-draft the Bill. He must understand how Japan and Italy are controlling this industry. The rendetta is low and the quality is also low here. It does not even come up to 'e' standard in the international market. We Mysoreans may pride ourselves by saying that Mysore silk is the best. But can we maintain a position in the international market? They will throw our silk as waste there. Let Mysore justify its pride by taking a keen interest in developing this industry. With

these few remarks, I close my speech.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂಥ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದಂತ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ, ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನವಮ್ಮೆನೂರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡಗು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಏಕರೂಪತೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿನಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹವಾದರೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವವನೂ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕತಕ್ಕವರು ಕೂಡ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು...

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—Rearers ಎಂದರೆ ಸಾಕುವವರಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವವರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಆದರಂತೆಯೇ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಜನ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವವರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ರೋಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳುಂಟಾದುವು. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೊಡ ರೋಗ ರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಕೆಲವಿವೆ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ ಕಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರದ ಕಡೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಿ ಅದರ ನೀರನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅರ್ಧ ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿತು. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡುತ್ತ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕ್ಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿವರೆಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಬಹಳ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಜನ ಜೀವನದ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿದೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಜೀವನಾಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಪವೃಕ್ಷವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಜನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನುತೆಗೆದು ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ನೂರಾರು ಜನ ಸಣ್ಣವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವಾಗ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವಾಗಲೀ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನವಾಗಲೀ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ವರ್ಷಾಂತರ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ liberalise ಆಗಿದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕಾದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 50ರಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆರುಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಿ, ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 50 ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು, ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ರಾಗಿ, ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ Commercial cropಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ, ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಬಡವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನೇಕರು ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಬದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಡೆ ಮಳೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಿ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೀರನ್ನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ permanent relief ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದುಪ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ)

ಯೋಗಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ aided grainages ನವರಿಗೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ರಿಫ್ರಿಜರೇಟರುಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವುಗಳ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕೆಲವೇ ಮುಂದಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ಅಥವಾ aided grainages ನವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ? ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷದ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರತಕ್ಕ ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಮನೂದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. It is outside the scope of the Bill. ಅವರು development of sericulture ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವವರು ಲೈಸನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಯನ್ನುಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ರೋಗರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ, ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ, ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವವರು 800 ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ತಾವು ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನೇ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕ್ಕೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದನ್ನೇ ಹಂಚಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲವೇ? ಕೆಲವರೇ ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲವೇ? He was in favour of capitalists; only six or seven people to control the industry in the entire State. I want poorer people also to stay in the industry.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಆದರೆ ಈ ರೋಗ ರಹಿತವಾದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಜನ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಈ ರೋಗರಹಿತ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ರೋಗರಹಿತ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸತಕ್ಕವರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆದಿರೆಗಳೇನನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲದಂಥ 5-6 ಜನರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ಈಗ ಈ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That has been stopped. ಈಗ ಅದೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. You must go to the Rangers.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಒಬ್ಬ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ–ಅಲ್ಲಿ 8–10 ಜನರು ಈ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳೊಂದೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಏಯ್ಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೊಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೀಗ ನೆರವೇರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಜನರಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೋಗರಹಿತ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ರಿಜಲ್ಟ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಜರಿ ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ತಾವು ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಬ್‌ಸಿಡಿಯನ್ನಿನ್ನೂ ಏರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರೈನರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಬ್-ವೆಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ಈಗ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೂದೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—I am sorry I was not present when the Bill was considered on the floor of this House on the 16th. I went through the report of the Joint Select Committee. I notice that sub-clauses(*c*) and (*d*) of clause 10 have been deleted in the report of the Joint Select Committe. I am surprised that the Hon'ble Minister for Finance who has made such a deep study of sericulture industry in relation to the All India Sericultural industry should have unceremoniously chosen to delete sub clauses (*c*) and (*d*). I do not know what exactly were the considerations that prevailed upon the members of

the Joint Select Committee presided over by the Finance Minister for deleting those sub-clauses. If he tells me what it is that transpired there I will offer my remarks. If you remember correctly, Sir, I focussed the attention of the Government on two occasions on the need for the development of sericulture industry in two aspects ; one is stabilisation of prices and the other is improvement of quality of our silk. I want to know if having regard to these very important considerations connected with the development of sericulture industry they have suggested the deletion of these two items (*c*) and (*d*). Is there any warrant for it ? Till now Government had power to fix the price of cocoons and in doing so, I am sure, the Government had the interest of the poor silk worm rearers in mind. In so far as you are taking away that power what is the fate of the silk worm rearer ? He is at the mercy of the reelers who buy cocoons in the market. They are perishable materials, and suppose there is a combine of these reelers and they do not buy. What is to happen to the cocoons and the fate of the rearer ? I feel apprehensive of the future of the silk worm rearers, particularly the raiyats who depend for their subsistence on this particular branch of industry. Further that is the base for the entire structure of the sericulture industry of rearing of cocoons and securing fair price for these cocoons.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Select Committee in its wisdom thought that it was better that the rearers were left free that they must take a fair chance of the cocoons being auctioned in a regulated market and that the whole thing should be on cash basis. Therefore they did not agree to either the Director or his officers fixing the price of rendetta. In fact we urged it. I am not prepared to disclose the arguments advanced before the Select Committee but the view of the Select Committee was that for the time being it is not necessary to impose any condition and the rearer must be free to secure the best price possible.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My question has not been answered. My question is whether the rearer is not at the mercy of the reelers ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—He is not. Their idea was that if you fixed the price the rearers will be at the mercy of reelers becuase there is a lot of competition and there are a large number of reelers who are prepared to take it in public auction. Their interest would not be safeguarded unless the cocoons are sold in a regulated market and the producer will get the best price possible. In fact it has not come to the notice of the Government that there is a combination of bidders. It is not so. The idea was that competitive prices must have a free play so that the rearers may get the best, fair and maximum price because they are illiterate and needy.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What was our experience ? In fact this decision of the Select Committee hits these poor rearers very hard. I may tell definitely that your officers have not given you a correct picture of the things prevailing in the interior. I feel sorry that this decision should have been taken. Even if it means deferring this Bill I would like you to go into the matter in the interest of those who are depending upon this particular branch of industry.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In any case it is only discretionary to establish cocoon markets. We will try them in a few areas and if we see that the results are adverse to rearers we will positively bring in an amendment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is going to happen to the deletion of (*c*) and (*d*)? Let them stay as they are.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—But the Joint Select Committee in its wisdom thought that it should be by public auction and that there was no need for restricting the price.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am sorry, Government has not given the reasons or the arguments advanced for this recommendation by the Joint Select Committee. That means that they are not taking us into confidence.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What transpired in the Joint Select Committee cannot be disclosed.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—The policy that we adopted in fixing the rendetta is not scientific; it is only on the basis of the quality of cocoons. I had a bitter experience of this method during the control that was prevailing between 1944 and 1945, if I remember correctly. During that period on many occasions the raiyats had to lose the price that they could get.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is our friend meeting my objection ?

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—Yes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I think he will have a chance later.

(*Sri J. Venkatappa resumed his seat.*)

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the Finance Minister is not going to tell us what exactly took place at the Joint Select Committee, I do not think it is fair to the House.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What transpires in the Select Committee is confidential.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is the collective wisdom of the entire body of this House that agreed to the appointment of the Select Committee.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—That wisdom crystalised in the deletion of these clauses.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ರಿಯರ್‌ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

5 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will try this as an experimental measure.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—How many representatives of the rearers were there in the Joint Select Committee ? Is the Government really protecting the interests of the rearers ? I am afraid not. Government is actually uprooting this class.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact there were representatives of rearers, reelers and mulberry growers.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—How would the Government ensure the quality of cocoons and silk? Government do not have the power of fixing the price of silk. There is no scientific method to fix the rendetta. Is the Government taking steps to fix up a scientific basis ? Till that is done, would they allow the present state of affairs to continue ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have taken the decision. Let us try it for a few days. If we gain experience, we will be in a better position to judge things.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Government is proclaiming from house tops that they want to protect the interests of the poor man. I am afraid the deletion of these sub-clauses would not serve that end. I have read the dissenting note of Sri Rajasekharamurthy. He is a member of the Silk Board and his opinion should be considered carefully. I am inclined to consider that if the Government has no control over the quality of cocoons, and over the price, this will not work. Suppose the price of silk goes up and suppose further people cannot afford to pay for silk. Will not the rearer suffer ultimately? If we allow a free market what is the fate of these people ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We must educate the rearers and tell them all the factors.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—From 1949 up to this date is a long way and what has Government done to educate the rearers ? Have they succeeded?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I admit that we have not succeeded in educating the rearers in the manner we ought to have done.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In any case I consider that the deletion of the subclause is improper and I appeal strongly to the Minister to re-consider the matter. After taking all steps to improve the quality of the cocoons, he may do so, but not till then.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ; ರೇರರ್ಸ್, ಸೆಲ್ಲರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೈಯರ್ಸ್ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈಗ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೇ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೀಗ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡದೆಯಿರುವಾಗ ಬರಿಯ ಕಕೂನ್‌ಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೇನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ? ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಫೇರ್ ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಾರ್ ಪೀರಿಯೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲೂ ನಹ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಕಕೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ

ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಸಹ ಇದರ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ರೆಂಡಿಟಾ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ನಾವೀಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಇದಕ್ಕೇತಕ್ಕೆ ಓಪನ್‌ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ಗಳು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಈ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಓಪನ್ ಫ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿಷನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕಾಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಅವರದು.

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, these complications would not have arisen if the Government had confined itself to the regulation of production supply and distribution of silk worm seeds.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Even the Acts prevailing in Mysore and Madras today relate only to silk worm seeds, but the Government has gone further by enacting several clauses in respect of cocoons also.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—From the cocoons we get silk worms.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Control of seeds is very necessary and desirable. We should stop at that.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We want control at every stage, if the industry is to develop.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Can you stabilise the price of silk? That factor is important. Therefore my submission is that Government should have confined itself to the question of controlling quality. They have now gone a step further and are seeking to regulate production, distribution and supply of silk worm cocoons. The Hon'ble Minister said that in a particular market, which was fixed and earmarked, cocoons couldnot be brought indiscriminately. Supposing there are 60 rearers in the area and they bring their cacoons to that market but there are only four licensed buyers to purchase from that market. Can we exclude the possibility of these people coming to an understanding.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—They can go to another market.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—There is no provision for that here.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member may kindly read clause 10.

For every five-mile radius, there is need for a market. There are a number of growers. The rearer is free to go to several markets. Where is the need for argument?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In spite of what the Minister says, my submission is that imposing restrictions on the free movement of cocoons will be harmful to the interests of the trade...

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact it is the rearer who demands...

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Till today it is the reeler who used to go to the doors of the rearer. Now we are asking the rearer to go to the market. It is a known fact that it is the reeler who goes to the doors of the rearer to purchase cocoons.

Now you are plaing the rearer at the mercy of the reeler. In that case there will be wide scope for underhand dealings. It is not wise to incorporate this provision for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of cocoons. It is true that by Government's help it is possible to get good quality cocoons, but it appears that by this legislation the Government are imposing restrictions on the free movement of these cocoons. The question is whether the imposition of such a restriction is reasonable. If that is unreasonable, I do not think we are honouring the provisions of the Constitution. Why should restriction be imposed on a man to take cocoons from a particular market only? The poor ryot who comes to the market from 30 to 40 miles distance has to wait for days. I do not see any reason why he should be made to wait in the cocoon market.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Why should there be regulated markets for agricultural produce?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—We cannot compare agricultural commodities with this. Here the buyers are very small in number. They may connive at certain things and try to take advantage of a certain situation.

(SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA)

They may do anything they like. By this provision you are putting the poor ryot at the mercy of these people. So my submission is this. Let this provision not be implemented so far as the establishment of cocoon markets is concerned. My contention is that you are imposing a restriction which is not reasonable and you are encroaching upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. You are not affording any facility to the rearer. If you were to do that and then impose this restriction I could have understood it.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We want to give him the best possible seed and we are spending lakhs of rupees for that. Imagine what will happen if we close down our farms tomorrow.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Having given him the best type of seeds, allow him to rear the cocoons. Why should you interfere in the way of his getting the best price ? Let him get the best possible price. Let there be competition. We should not give room for any underhand dealings. So I request the Minister to delete this provision for restriction on the disposal of silkworm cocoons.

Then the Hon'ble Member Sri Rachaiah wanted facilities to be afforded to aided graineurs. Government has determined to remove the system of aided graineurs from April 1960. In such a case they may not extend facilities to the people who are engaged in preparing these cocoons. As you are aware, we are not now getting quality seeds. The demand is more, but the supply is less. In order to meet the demand you have got to give some impetus to the people. You have to give every assistance including financial assistance to these graineurs and see that production is not lessened. If you remove the financial assistance now given to certain graineurs I do not think the demand for seeds will be met and it will adversely affect the production of disease free laying.

Then, Sir, by clause 13 you have made provision for forfeiture of certain silkworm seeds to Government at any cost. The wording used is " shall be forfeited ". Suppose a rearer in good faith purchases seed cocoons from a man who has not obtained a licence. It is a slight technical offence. Suppose he is charge-sheeted in a Magistrate's court and he is fined. Under this clause there is no option to the court but to order forfeture of the seeds to Government. I submit that it should be left to the discretion of the court to order forfeiture or not. If it is a serious offence committed intentionally, then the court can direct forfeiture and not otherwise.

So far as the other provisions are concerned, I find that the Select Committee has made several changes here and there. I find that the reelers are made to pay twice by way of licence fees. They have to get themselves registered as registered dealers under the Mysore Sales Tax Act and they have to register themselves under this enactment alsowhereas silk the merchant has to register himself only under the Mysore Sales Tax Act.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Otherwise how to control them under this Act ?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—My submission is that the reelers should not be made to pay twice under the Sales Tax Act and also under this Act.

With these few observations, I request the Government to defer the enforcement of the provisions of this enactment relating to regulation of production, supply and distribution of silkworm cocoons in areas in which they are not made applicable now. Let Government try them elsewhere and if this is found satisfactory, then let them extend it to other areas also.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I am indeed surprised at the arguments of Sri Venkatai Gowda. Sir, the House insisted and even criticised the Government for not extending this Act. They even said that we must bring a proper legislation. I am grateful to Sri Mallaradhya for he has said that we will not achieve the purpose of this Bill unless we have a stringent legislation to ensure that no disease spreads. This is an industry where unless we are very careful at every stage, it is difficult to ensureits development. Sri Rajiah Setty

drew my attention to what is happening in Japan. Sir, Japan is a highly advanced country and they produce A grade silk and the cost of production is not even Rs. 30. In Mysore it would about 42 rupees per pound and at times it goes to 49 rupees. Here, the quality of cocoons produced now is not of a very high order. It is the wish of this House that all possible steps should be taken to improve the quality of cocoon rearing and improve the quality of reeler silk. With these objects this Bill has been framed only to cover certain aspects. It does not cover the entire aspect of the sericulture industry. Some of the Hon'ble Members came and in fact, asked me to bring forward a Bill for controlling the entire sericulture industry from the very cultivation stage right up to reeling. But, that cannot be done at one stage. In fact, Sir, this is the first stage at which we have to take steps to ensure the purity of the seed, control the spread of disease and see that at least proper price is paid to the rearer and that the cocoons are of some standard quality.

Sir, on this occasion I want to dispel certain misconceptions entertained in this House. Government, on their part, have taken into consideration to see that the nuclear seed produced is of a very high order. After a long drawn debate in this House, it has opened our eyes

We have taken all possible steps to see that at least the Mysore seed which is produced in definite area *i.e.*, Kunigal, Bidadi, Sugganahalli and Magadi are of a very high order. We have set up certain Stations to produce original nuclear seed. We have set up certain banks and we will draw it from them. We have maintained certain farms and only in the third stage we are going to issue it to seed preparaers. Very recently Government have issued orders creating about 50 Rangers so that one Range Officer may be in charge of 100 rearers. He will maintain books, recording the stages from its first stage right up to the brushing of this work. We have taken steps to see that cross-breed seeds do not go to the market. We have sanctioned Rs. 1,75,000 for the establishment of these Ranges and posted technical officers. Each officer will be able to go round and maintain records of 100 rearers. For all this technical personnel is required. So far as Mysore is concerned, I may assure the House that we are almost on the way to its proper rejuvenating and restoring its full vitality and keeping it in the purest form possible.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—Only an attempt.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I want my friend Sri Madappa to go to Kunigal and see things there. Multiplication is going on; unfortunately, there is delay in the construction of buildings. So far as foreign race is concerned I want some of the Hon'ble Members to go to Biligiri Rangana Hills and K.R. Hills, and see what steps we have taken. Farm seeds are in their original form and we will draw from there. Therefore, the first multiplication would be under the strict supervision of the Government in the Government Farm and next, it would be issued to the cross breed seed preparers. With these developmental aspects in mind, we have brought this Bill.

Sir, my friend raised the question of bonus to these aided grainuers. Please consider the possibility of having the bonus scheme for eternity. Some of them have come up to our expectation and some of them have not. What is the use of continuing this scheme? The private people are supplying nearly 50 per cent of the requirement.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you allow the private people?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—There was no law. That is why this law is introduced throughout the State. We will put everybody to test, we will check everything and we will see that this disease do s not spread. Therefore, no private seed preparer should be in the field. The poor rearers, being illiterate, buy what is cheap and, unfortunately lose the crop. We will prevent the unlicensed seed preparers coming into the field. When this becomes law, it would be easy for us to regulate and control so far as preparation of seeds is concerned and rearing of worms is concerned. To that extent we can ensure the vitality, purity and I may

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

assure my friend Sri Rajiah Setty, that given time, the conditions of raw-cocoons will improve in their quality. It is a very slow process. Sir, if we progress properly, at least in the course of next two years, we will be able to give you definite improvement. I will also inform this House of any definite improvement.

Sir, my friend was speaking of Japan. We have very recently evolved a race here. It also gives the rendetta of 10 per cent. But, we have not tested it. Whenever we evolve a new race, that must be tested to see whether theywould stand the climate, etc., and we do not want to take any risk. That was what was done in Japan.Therefore,after assuring ourselves regarding the quality we will distribute it throughout the State. We are not very far from Japan in forming new races. In Japan their technical personnel is highly developed and their method of rearing is also of a higher order.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—You can have a graphic study in Japan and have a graphic study in Mysore also.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, here our people are mostly illiterate. I do know, if my friend knows it or not, the Japanese Government do not spend any money so far. as sericulture is concerned. Even private rearers have their own technical personnel. Conditions are entirely different in our State.

5-30 P.M.

On a co-operative basis they work and reap substantial benefits. This co-operative system is highly developed in Japan. We are just crawling here. Therefore, don't compare conditions in Japan with the conditions in our country.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You provided 16 lakhs of rupees but you did not spend even one and a half lakhs.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I do not believe in merely spending money. I believe in reserves. Therefore, while we are prepared to spend as much money as possible to develop the industry, we should not lose sight of the existing conditions of people who are already in the industry. It is difficult to eliminate them and I don't wa t to eliminate them. We will o-ganise refresher courses, hold demonstration farms so that all could be initiated into not only the improved method of rearing silkworms but also the improved method of harvesting of cocoons. There is a primitive method of harvesting going on. In Mysore District on the 2nd day they harvest cocoons. Therefore, a lot of educative process is needed. I would like to tell Sri C. K. Rajiah Setty that any industry cannot be spoonfed all time. They must try to stand on their own legs. So far as aided grainuers are concerned, there are complaints even in the Advisory Committee. It is felt that the State should no longer continue to give aid, that they should give aid only in the initial stages, and that if you go on spoonfeeding even the crops that you have started will be destroyed. There are a few aided graineurs who don't purchase even Rs. 30,000 worth while it is incumbent upon them to purchase Rs. 3 lakhs worth. I want to put them on their feet. It is no good spoonfeeding. But I can assure the House that we will go on giving aid in the form of loan. The rearer will go to the graineurs provided proper seed is given. Therefore, aid will be in the form of loan. I have also got schemes for putting up good aided graineurs. We are trying to push through the scheme. It is independent of the Act The Act will be to r gulate and ensure proper production and supply of seed. With these few remarks, I would request the House to accept the recommendations of the Committee. This Bill has emerged from the other House. Therefore, I commend this Bill for acceptance.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Silkworm and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distrbution) Bill,1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the Clauses of the Bill will be put to the House

Clauses 2 to 5, both inclusive. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 5, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 6. There is an amendment tabled in respect of this Clause.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I do not intend to move my amendments in respect of clauses 6 and 8.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That clauses 6 to 9, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 9, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 10.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, I move :

"That item (*d*) of sub-clause (1) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That item (*d*) of sub-clause (1) shall be deleted."

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Item (*d*) says :

"The Government may, from time to time, by notification, assign zones and markets in which any licensed buyer may carry on his business."

In my opinion, if a licensed buyer is asked to buy in certain areas or markets, it may not do well. So long as he is licensed buyer, he must be allowed to participate in the bid anywhere in the State. Wherever markets are established under the Act, let him be permitted to take part in the bid. Why should it be restricted to some area? If a man from Narsipur is a licensed buyer, let him participate in auction in Kolar. Why should that oportunity be denied to him? Is it because he has obtained a license in participating in a market to be established under this Act? Let an opportunity be given to him to participate in any of the markets established under this Act.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The whole thing will be frustrated. I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That item (*d*) of sub-clause (1) shall be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 11 and 12. The question is :

"That clauses 11 and 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 13.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, I move :

"That for the word 'shall' in the fifth line, the word 'may' shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That for the word 'shall' in the fifth line, the word 'may' shall be substituted."

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It is of a trivial nature. The question of forfeiture of the article in respect of which an offence has been committed, must be left to the Court. Let The Court have discretion in the disposal of the property.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Suppose there is a disease and we want to prevent it. Please read the clause :

"Provided that if the court is satisfied that the cocoons are intended for reeling it shall not direct forfeiture of such cocoons."

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It is only in respect of seed cocoons.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please read it.

"Provided that the cocoons are intended for reeling it shall not direct forfeiture..."

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Then I may be permitted to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That clauses 13 to 17, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 17, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 18.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (*g*), the words 'returns to be submitted and accounts to be maintained' shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (*g*)the words 'returns to be submitted and accounts to be maintained' shall be deleted."

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This cannot be accepted. The whole purpose is lost. Unless the accounts are kept, how to see.....

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It is provided that the Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Rearers are not touched; only the seed preparers.....

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Even the Government may, by notification, ask the rearers to maintain accounts.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—No, no.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I withdraw my amendments.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next amendment also stands in the name of Sri Venkatai Gowda.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (*h*) for the words 'two per cent', the words 'one per cent' shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (*h*) for the words 'two per cent', the words 'one per cent' shall be substituted."

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Select Committee in its wisdom has decided to have it as "not exceeding two per cent" and so let it be there.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I am not pressing it. I withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That clauses 18 and 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble. The question is:

"That clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Silkworm and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Silkworm and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

The motion was adopted.